

glaucoma and a table summarising this is provided. This is again excellent for quick reference, and for examination preparation. The recent advent of Diamox is emphasised and its uses given, and cyclo-diathermy after the method of Castroviejo is described, using multiple penetrating diathermy needle points instead of surface application. In detachments the use of binocular indirect ophthalmoscopy again brings this chapter up to date, and a photograph is given of various new designs of diathermy apparatus, including that of Stanworth of Manchester. One thing which I think is a major error of omission is that the operation of lamellar scleral resection is not described, this operation being replaced by that of scleral imbrication. This is rather a pity as resection is still the recognised procedure for a large number of detachment cases. Vitreous implantation in the chapter on retinal detachment is well described. The chapter on radiotherapy of retinal tumours has been entirely rewritten to include the use of Cobalt beam therapy, linear acceleration, etc., as well as surface application of radium and radon seeds. No mention of plastic scleral implants is made as an alternative to enucleation. These are widely used in America, and, having used them often, I think they should have a place in such a book.

All in all John Foster set out to supply a book containing detailed description of operative procedures of all the common and uncommon ophthalmic operations. He has succeeded fully in doing this, and in supplying more theory at the beginning of the chapter and bibliography at the end. He has filled in most of the gaps, if there were any, in Philp's original book. This is a book which is an absolute necessity for anyone who practices ophthalmology, whether he be a student of two-month's duration, or of fifty years, and one can only congratulate the author in this second edition. The book is some thirty-seven pages shorter but, on reading through it, one wonders at the amount of substance in the text and cannot find how the author managed to take these thirty-seven pages out and keep his book so full. The fact that the book is now one pound dearer than the first edition is not to be wondered at, but at the present price it is one of the most reasonable books in the speciality of ophthalmology.

E. C. C.

**DIABETES MELLITUS IN THE TROPICS.** By J. A. Tulloch, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.E.  
(Pp. x + 294. 37s. 6d.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1962.

UNTIL recently medicine in the tropics was concerned mainly with infectious diseases. Now, with improved anti-malarial measures and the widespread use of antibiotics, infectious diseases are taking a smaller share of medical resources and more attention is being paid to the important non-infectious diseases. Among these diabetes ranks high on the list. It is world-wide in its incidence and effective treatment depends on a good medical service and an educated population. In some areas diabetic care is advanced and this is largely due to the devoted care and enthusiasm of dedicated physicians. Professor Tulloch, the author of the book under review, is such a physician, and during his stay in the West Indies he devoted much time to the study of diabetes, and its management and control among a population much less sophisticated than our own. He was, for six years, in charge of the diabetic clinic of the University College Hospital of the West Indies. There he carried out original work on the dietary control of diabetics and related problems in a poor population. His book is the outcome of his interest in the subject and his industry in collecting the opinions and methods from physicians all over the world who are caring for diabetic patients in tropical zones. The result is a most valuable compilation of specialised knowledge in this sphere of medicine and the work will be indispensable for physicians treating diabetes in under-developed countries. Throughout the book diabetes is discussed in relation to the special problems of tropical countries. Difficulties in educational standards, and the distances which patients have to travel to obtain treatment, are stressed. While pointing out the problems, Professor Tulloch shows how they may be met in a practical manner. Useful appendices containing diets and food exchanges for native populations in different parts of the world are an added attraction. In all a most helpful and important addition to the literature on diabetes mellitus.

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